

# Converting Colors

Hex(CAC1D1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(CAC1D1) contains.

<b>Hex(CAC1D1)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(CAC1D1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CAC1D1
RGB	202, 193, 209
RGB Percent	79%, 76%, 82%
CMY	0.2078, 0.2431, 0.1804
CMYK	0.03, 0.08, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	274°, 15%, 79%
HSV	274°, 8%, 82%
XYZ	54.9357, 55.2999, 68.1001
YIQ	197.5150, 0.2280, 6.8840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

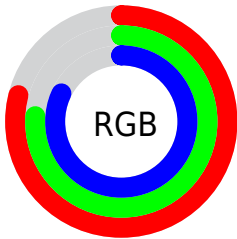
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	202, 193, 209
Decimal	13287889
CIE Lab	79.21, 6.09, -6.88
CIE LCh	79, 9.186, 311.530
Yxy	55.2999, 0.3080, 0.3101
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291477969 (0xFFCAC1D1)
YUV	197.5150, 5.6621, 3.9333
Hunter-Lab	74.3639, 1.7285, -2.2412

# Details

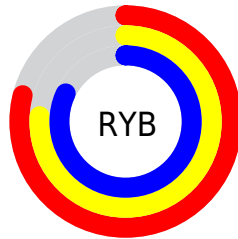
The Hex color **CAC1D1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **C8D1C1**, and the grayscale version is **C5C5C5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFF9FF**, and **948C9B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C1ACD1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **D3D6D1**.

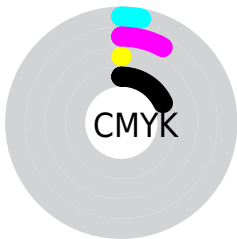
# Distribution



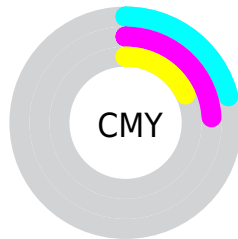
- Red (79%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color CAC1D1 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the Hex color CAC1D1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 CAC1D1

FFFFFF

 FFF9FF

 CAC1D1

 AFA6B5

 948C9B

 7A7281

 615A68

 4A424F

 332C39

 1E1723

 01000D

 000000

■ CAC1D1

■ CAC1D1

■ C1ACD1

■ D3D6D1

■ B897D1

■ DCEBD1

■ AF82D1

■ E5FFD1

■ A56DD1

■ EFFF D1

■ 9C59D1

■ F8FFD1

■ 9344D1

■ FFFF D1

■ 8A2FD1

■ 811AD1

■ 7805D1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



BFC4D5



CAC1D1



D2BFCA

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



CAC1D1



D1C2B4



B0C9C7

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



CAC1D1



C8D1C1

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



B5C9BE



CAC1D1



C8C5B3

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



CAC1D1



D6C0B9



BEC7B7



B0C9CF

# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



CAC1D1



D6BFC4



BEC7B7



B1C9C4

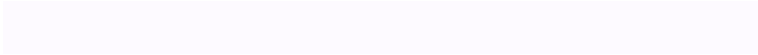


# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



CAC1D1



FDFAFF



C1C8D1



7E7D80



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



CAC1D1



F5E8FF



D1C1D0



645E69



5F00A8



170029



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



D1C1C8



FFE8F2



C1D1C2



695E63



A8004A



290012



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CAC1D1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

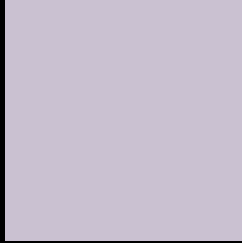
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the Hex color CAC1D1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

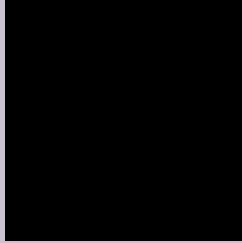
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

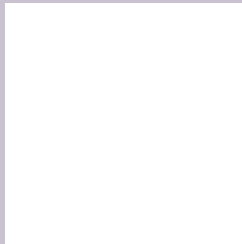
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex CAC1D1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color CAC1D1.

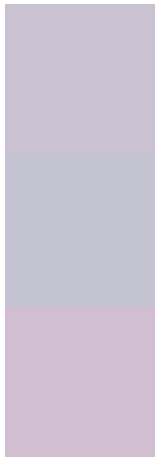


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color CAC1D1.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
CAC1D1

**Protanopia**  
C4C3D2

**Deuteranopia**  
D1BFD1



**Tritanopia**  
CAC1D0

# Trichromacy



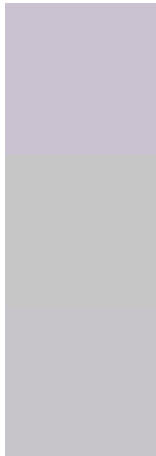
**Original Color**  
CAC1D1

**Protanomaly**  
C6C2D2

**Deuteranomaly**  
CEC0D1

**Tritanomaly**  
CAC1D0

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
CAC1D1

**Achromatopsia**  
C6C6C6

**Achromatomaly**  
C7C4CA

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex CAC1D1 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color #CAC1D1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#CAC1D1  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel #CAC1D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #CAC1D1  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex CAC1D1 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid  
#CAC1D1 }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:#CAC1D1 }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #CAC1D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CAC1D1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #CAC1D1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #CAC1D1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex CAC1D1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#CAC1D1 }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color:#CAC1D1 }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor